### WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY—
SENATOR SUMNER—THE WORK IN THE COMMITTEES—POSTTONEMENT OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION -WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING LORED DELEGATION VISIT GEN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869. to-day the President's reply to the pairy as to his authority to issue his Christmas As aesty Proclamation was received. Mr. Ferry, in a well digested argument, pointed out the the terms pardon and amnesty, distinction betw The Judiciary ( manistee, to which the whole matfixed, will, it is very probisclaratory resolution. Anable, report Pacific Railroad subsidy bills, other batch Southern Senators, was introduced. coming fror Line to the securities of National Mr. Cole's b ortance. The Copper Tariff bill majority, an i an a low go back to the House for concurrence in the mendments. There was quite a struggle between Mr. Howard and Mr. Edmunds for the fleer, the fermer desiring to call up a Pacific Railroad bill and the latter his resolution pledging the faith of the nation to the payment or its debt in coin. The time of the Senate having been monopolized for seve al days on business in which one section of the West alone is interested, Mr. Edmunds justly thought that a few minutes might be given to the very important subject mentioned by him, but Mr. Howard would not yield, and characterized Mr. Edmunds's resolution as an abstraction. Neither of the Senators gained his point, but the Senate went into executive session, when several treaties, including the draft of protocols lately received from Reverdy Johnson, were referred to the Jappropriate sommittee. Collector Smythe's case was not taken un but one nomination was confirmed, that of a postmaster in Portland, Oregon.

A lively debate sprang up in the House to-day or the proposition from the Printing Committee to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee of the Treasury Department. Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, said he was opposed to printing any number of this report, because it was a cunning marshaling of ires to prove that our boasted advantages for the workingman in this country are a fraud. He spoke t considerable length in denunciation of the report, nd was answered by Mr. Garfield. After further lebate the resolution passed. The bill which passed the Senate at the last session providing for the com detion of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division Chevenne Wells, was taken from the Speaker's able, and considerable excitement ensued. Mr Price, the Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Rail mads, developed a strong opposition to the bill, and wanted a speedy vote. This being objected to, on the ground that many members desired to speak on the question, it was finally arranged that debate should be continued from day to day after the morning hour until the bill was disposed of. A vote may be reached, however, at any time by the call of the previous question or a motion to lay the bill on the table. At 4 o'clock Mr. Washburn of Illinois took the floor in opposition to the bill and made an hour's speech, citing facts and figure in abundance to prove that the bill ought not to pass. His desk was covered with maps and references, and he reviewed the subject from the begin ning. His speech was very emphatic, and its careful preparation made it one of the most powerful arguments yet presented. The friends of the bill will occupy the floor to-morrow, Mr. Covode of Pennsylvania leading off. He will be followed by Judge Kelley and Gen. Butler, who have carefully studied the subject. The friends of the bill are

A private dispatch from a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature to-night announces that Senator Sumper was to-day reclected without material opposition. The Senator was called on tonight by the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and many other friends.

The question of fixing the rate of duty on iron is still engrossing the attention of the Ways and Means Committee. The opponents of the tariff bill are using every means in their power to delay action and thereby defeat any legislation on the subject

The House Postal Committee, at their meeting to day, heard a lengthy argument by Mr. Smith of Boston in favor of Hubbard's bill to establish a postal telegraph system throughout the United States. Mr. Smith consumed the entire session. There were present Mr. Orton of the Western Union Telegraph and several of the Directors of that Company, and the President of the Bankers' and Brokers' and Franklin Telegraph Companies. All these interests are op-posed to the Hubbard bill, or any other measure wherein the Government is to interfere with the telegraph business, and they will be heard before the Committee at a special meeting to-morrow. There is little probability that anything will be accomplished at this session of Congress in regard to the matter.

Although the treaties communicated to the Senate on Friday last had not been formally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Sumner at the meeting to-day laid them before the committee and their various features were discussed at great length. There will be no opposition to the one relating to the naturalization question nor to the one re lating to the settlement of the boundary respecting the San Jaan matter. The Alabama treaty, however, meets with strong opposition in committee, and it stands no chance of being ratified in its present form. The committee do not favor the mode of the settlement of the claims, neither do they approve of that feature allowing the English Government to present claims that have accrued during the past fifteen years as a set off to those of our people occathe depredations of the pirates Alabama and Shenandoah. The ignoring of the belligerent rights question by our Gwernment is strongly censured, and when the subject comes up for consideration in executive session, the conduct of the persons making this treaty will be thoroughly examined The same committee had under consideration the telegraph cable bill requiring the assent of Congress in landing foreign cables on our shores. Without coming to any conclusion the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Dickey of the Committee to investigate the New-York election frauds, returned to-day. He was detailed to make an investigation of the frauds in the river counties. He has not completed his task,

but expects to return next week. The Busteed case was continued before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

formerly in military command in Alabama, testified to his knowledge of Busteed's judicial conduct.

The Virginia Conference Committee, by resolution have postponed the Richmond Convention from the 10th of February to the 17th of March, fearing Congress would not act in season to allow the people to consider the proposition which may be made by Congress, and to select delegates as early as the day heretofore designated.

The Twelfth Regular National Convention of Woman's Rights, commenced its session to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates among the most prominent, from abroad, being Mrs. Francis Miner, Mrs. Annie Kingsbury, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Cady Stanton. Miss Susan B. Anthony. Senator Fomeroy, Parker Fillsbury, E. M. Davis, and Mrs. D. Hathaway. On the stand beside the persons menioued above was Dr. Menard, the colored Member of Congress, elected from Louisana. A colored woman sat in the audience, while Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker and Mrs. Harman, dressed in male attire, were quite ective in passing back and forth from the audience from to the stage. About 60 delegates were in attendance. The Convention was called to order by Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, who ddivered an address, speaking in encouraging terms of the bright prospects for a speedy consummation of the principles of woman's suffrage. Lucretia Mott yiefly addressed the Convention, thanking Senator Imperoy for the measuraging words he had spoken and congratulating the females of the country upon the aproaching success of the principle which brought tam together. The Twelfth Regular National Convention of

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.

The Convention organized by the election of the following named officers: President, Lucretia Mott; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Martha Wright of New-York, Robert Parvis of Philadelphia, J. H. Ela of New-Hampshire, Mrs. Frances Miner of Maryland, Mrs. E. C. Stanton of New-Jersey, Gilas B. Stebbins of Michigan, J. B. Wolff of Colorado, Jane B. Archibald of Kansas, Annie Gardiner of Virginia: Secretaries, Prof. J. K. Wilcox of Washington, Annie Denton Cridge, and George Fekeidham; Treasurer, J. H. Crane. A series of resolutions was officred declaratory of principle, and concluding with a condemnation of "a white man's government;" because in proportion as you increase the number of tyrants in the same ratio the condition of the disfranchised is made more hopeless and degraded.

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The Mississippi Republican delegation called on Gen. Grant this morning. It consists of Dr. T. F. Stringer, Gov.-elect Eggleston, Dr. E. A. Foster, Major E. J. Costillo, Capt. H. T. Fisher, Capt. C. E. Morgan, Col. L. W. Perse, Capt. C. L. Cass, Gen. A. Anderson and the Hon. A. Mygatt, Col. Perse, Member of Congress elect from the Vth District of Mississippi, informed Gen. Grant that their object here was to secure the restoration of Mississippi to the Union under the Constitution voted on last Summer. Gen. Grant, in reply, said the Reconstruction Committee had reported a bill embodying substantially what the Committee desired, and in the course of conversation about political affairs in the South, including those of Mississippi, Gen. Grant said he wanted the matter settled as soon as possible or before the beginmatter settled as soon as possible or before the beginning of his administration. The interview was satisfactory to the delegation.

The Senators had a conference this morning on the bill relating to the landing of the Franco-American Cable, but came to no conclusion. The House Committee on Roads and Canals will

The House Committee on Roads and Canals will to-morrow morning examine witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bridges over the Ohio River are constructed in accordance with the law, and whether they are obstructions to navigation. The friends of Senator Ramsey of Minnesota are much gratified with the news of his reelection to the United States Senate, which took place to-day.

A committee of the Baltimore City Councils accompanied by their presiding officers, were introduced to Gen. Grant to-day by the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, member of Congress from Maryland. The resolutions passed by the City Councils were read. They express the most friendly feelings for Gen. Grant and invite him to accept the hospitalities of Baltimore on Thursday next, assuring him of a cordial greeting by the citizens. Gen. Grant replied he was under obligations to the City Councils and their Committee for the kind invitation. phed he was under obligations to the City Councils and their Committee for the kind invitation, and would be very glad to accept of it were it in his power; that he was one of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, who held their annual meeting in Baltimore on Thursday and Friday. He said he had private engagements for those evenings. In reply to a question he said he could not now name any hour to receive the citizens of Baltimore. If the business of the Institute occupied Thursday and Friday it was probable he would do so on Saturday morning, but he would see the Committee again and name the place and hour.

and hour.

The correspondence sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of State shows that in August last Sr. Goni, the Spanish Minister near Washington, inclosed to Mr. Seward a copy of the Royal decree, signed at Madrid in July, by which the equalization of foreign and Spanish vessels for the exaction of navigation and port dues in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillippines is provided for in all cases where the governments of the countries may concede equal advantage within their territories to vessels under the Spanish flag. In view of this concession, the Spanish Government asked our Government to under the Spanish flag. In view of this concession, the Spanish Government asked our Government to declare the assimilation of Spanish vessels to American for the exaction of navigation and harbor dues, and that for this purpose suitable orders would be communicated to the Custom-Houses of the United States. This subject was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who gave his opinion to Secretary Seward that the terms of the decree were not clear enough to warrant him, pursuant to law, in recommending that the measure be reciprocated in regard to Spanish vessels in United States ports. Copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter were furnished the Secretary of the Treasury's letter were furnished to Sr. Goni and our Minister at Madrid for further

This morning the Committee of the Colored Men's This morning the Committee of the Convention, recently in session in this city, National Convention, recently in session in this city, National Convention, recently in session in this city, called upon General Grant by appointment. The Committee consisted of John M. Langton of Ohio, Robert Purves of Pennsylvania, George T. Downing of Rhode Island, William F. Matthews of Maryland, John F. Cook of the District of Columbia, George B. Vashow of the District of Columbia, John C. Bowers of Pennsylvania, John T. Gaskins of Rhode Island, Alexander A. Clark of Iowa, O. L. C. Hughes of Pennsylvania, A. M. Green of Pennsylvania, and O. S. B. Wall of Ohio. Mr. Langston, the Chairman of the Committee, addressed General Grant as follows:

GEN. GRANT: In the name of 4,000,000 of American citizens; in the name of 700,000 electors of African descent-

GEN. GRANT: In the name of 4,000,000 of American citi-zens; in the name of 700,000 electors of African descent-electors who braved threats, who defied intimidation, whose numbers have been reduced by assassination and murder in their efforts in the exercise of a franchise guar-anteed by American law to every one clothed in the full livery of American citizenship, to secure in the late Pres-dential canvass the election of the nominees of the Na-tional Republican party to the high places to which they were pauded, we the negrotised discussion of the Nainential can be a considered to the high places to which they were named, we, the accredited delegates of the National Convention of Colored Men. the sessions of which in this city have just closed, come to present to you our congratulations upon your election to the Fresidency of the United States. Permit us, General, to express, in this connection, our confidence in your ability and determination to so execute the laws already enacted by our National Congress as to conserve and protect the life, the liberty, and the rights, no less of the most exalted and influential. Called as you are to fill the Chair of State, your duties will be arduous and trying, and despecially since in this reconstruction period of the the Chair of State, your duties will be arduous and trying, and (especially since in this reconstruction period of the Government, removing the rubbish, the accretions of the new dead slaveholding oligarchy), you will administer the government according to the principles of morals and law announced by the fathers. In advance we bring to you, General, as a piedge of our devotion to our common country and Government, the liveliest sympathy of the colored people of the nation, and in their name we express the hope that all things connected with the administration of the Government, upon which you are so soon to enter as our Chief Magistrate, may be, under Providence, so ordered for the maintenance of law and the corservation of freedom: that your name, written high on the scroll of dered for the maintenance of law and the conservation of freedom; that your name, written high on the scroll of honor and fame—may to down to posterity—glorious and finmortial—associated with the names of your li-lustrious predecessors in the great chair of State—Wash-ington and Lincoln. Again, General, we express our con-

To this address Gen. Grant replied:

"I thank the Convention, of which you are the representative, for the confidence they have expressed, and I hope sincerely that the colored people of the Nation may receive every protection which the laws give to them. They shall have my efforts to secure such protection. They should prove by their acts, their advancement, prosperity and obedience to the laws, worthy of all privileges the Government has bestowed upon them; and by their future conduct prove themselves deserving of all they now claim." To this address Gen. Grant replied:

## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE OGEECHEE WAR.

Augusta, Jan. 19 .- Gen. Sweeny and comnaud returned from the Ogeechee this morning. Every thing there was quiet and no further trouble was antici-

THE OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE-GOV. BROWN

In consequence of the continued outrages perpetrated by the so-called "Ku-Klux" outlaws in Tenssee, Gov. Brownlow will issue to-morrow the follow ing official proclamation :

ing official proclamation:

Wher as, There exists in Middle and West Tennessee inviess bands, who set at defiance civil law, and in certain localities render it impossible for civil officers to enforce the laws of the State; and,
Whereas, Those masked villains called Ku-Kinx are taking prisoners from jails, and hanging them without trial, and are abducting passengers from railroad trains, and notifying conductors of Northern birth to leave the State, thus having driven four conductors from one road (the Decatur and Alabama road), and,
Whereas, Certain ambitious men have made incendiary speeches, advising the overthrow of the State Government, thereby encouraging these bands; and
Whereas, Certain Rebel newspapers have encouraged these men by denying the existence of the Ku-Kiux, by ridiculing their acts, and failing to condemn them; and

Whereas, The Legislature has amended the Militia law, Wherecs, The Legislature has amended the Militia law, and given me authority to meet such outrages;
Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, do call upon all good and loyal citizens to enter the ranks of the State Guards, be mustered into service, and aid in suppressing this lawlessness. Those enrolling in East Tennessee will be transported to Nashville, and armed and placed under command of Gen. Jos. A. Cooper.

Cooper. Another proclamation will be duly issued designating Another proclamation will be duly issued designating the counties in which I shall declare martial law, the effect of which will be to set aside civil law, and turn over offenders to the military, to be tried and punished summarily. These outrages have been long borne, but the executive is not to be cajoled or terrified. All citizens are warned against harboring any Ku-Klux. The Governor will make the guards numerous and effective enough to make Middle and East Tennessee as orderly and quiet as East Tennessee is to-day.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the foregoing and affixed the great seal of the State this 20th January, 1869.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

WESTON'S PEDESTRIAN TOUR

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 19 .- Weston left this afteroon at 4 o'clock precisely. A large crowd of people on foot and in conveyances accompanied him through the city. He will walk 35 miles before bedtime.

WINTERPORT, Me., Jan. 19 .- Weston storted off with a firm and vigorous step, which he kept up until he reached this town, a distance of 13 miles. He will be accompanied by a party of six companions and witnesses to the walk, who are to travel in sleighs.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

MAINE-HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

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AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—The Legislature have elected Hannibal Hamiin United States Senator, to succeed Lot M. Morrill from the 4th of next March. The vote stood in the Senate: Hannibal Hamiin, 28; Albert P. Gould, 2. One of the Republican members was absent. In the House the vote stood: Hannibal Hamlin, 118; Albert P. Gould, 30; Lot M. Morrill, 1; Joshua L. Chamberlain, I. In this branch there was one absentee. The balloting in each branch was witnessed by a dense crowd of spectators. No demonstrations were permitted to take place. As soon as the result was declared Mr. Hamlin, who was in the Adjutant-General's office, received the congratulations of scores of his admiring friends.

Republicans throughout the country will hear with

Republicans throughout the country will hear with pleasure the announcement of the return of Hannibal Hamlin to the Senate of the United States. They have a lively recollection that he should have been placed on the Presidential ticket with Mr. Lincoln in 1864-that simple justice to him then would have protected the country from the frightful calam ity of the administration of Andrew Johnson, and they will rejoice as well in this partial and tardy measure of justice to Mr. Hamlin as in the fact that the councils of the nation will again have the benefit of his solid ability and great experience in public affairs. The election of Mr. Hamlin took place at Augusta yesterday, he having received in the Senate 28 votes to 2 for A. P. Gould, Dem.; in the House, 118 to 30 for Gould, and 2 scattering.

Mr. Hamlin was born in Paris, Oxford County, Maine, in August, 1809, and is consequently now in his 60th year. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who died while Hannibal was yet young, a circumstance which changed the direction of the young man's course from the University which he was about prepared to enter, to the home farm which required his labor and attention. There he remained in the faithful management of the farm until he became of age; then he spent a year in a printing office as a compositor; subsequently read law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. Soon thereafter he entered public life, of which he has seen much during the past 30 years. In 1836 he was elected to the popular branch of the Maine Legislature, where he remained, by annual reflections, till 1840, serving during those years two or three terms as presiding officer. In 1843 he was elected to the National House of Representatives, to which he was again returned at the expiration of his term. In 1847 he was sent back to the Maine Legislature; and the following year was elected to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the death of Senator Fairfield, to which high position he was returned for a full term in 1851. In 1857, just before the close of his second term, he resigned his seat in the Senate to take the Governorship of Maine, to which he had been elected by the Republican party of that State. Shortly thereafter he was again elected to the Senate for another full term, and resigned his office of Governor after having served but a few weeks, to return once more to the Senate Chamber. In 1860, he was nominated on the second ballot (leading very largely all competitors on the first), for the second place on

all competitors on the first), for the second place on
the Presidential ticket with Abraham Lincoln of
blessed memory. It will not have been forgotten
that that ticket was elected.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which he regarded as an act of bad faith,
Mr. Hamhin had faithfully and ably served the Democratic party. He recorded his vote against that
iniquity; and, while nominally adhering to the Democratic party during the following two years, his
vote was always found recorded on the side of human
rights, whenever that question was presented. After
the nomination of Buchanan and the adoption of the
Cincinnati Platform, he came to the conclusion that

rights, whenever that ducation was presented. After the nomination of Buchanan and the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, he came to the conclusion that the Democratic party was no longer Democratic in fact. So, on the 19th of June, 1856, in his place in the Senate, he proclaimed his final separation from that faithless party in the following manly speech:

Mr. Hamlin rose and asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent Member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than a syling that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequaled in the history of almost any country—still, with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal resulf, and opposed it not by his voice but by a constant, steady, and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by an almost unaumous vote, but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could sup-port no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, it should be used, in the coming contest, in op-

him with, it should be used, in the coming contest, in opposition to that party.

Mr. Hamlin served with dignity, impartiality, and
usefulness, as President of the Senate during four
years of the war, and sometime after the assassination
of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. H. was appointed Collector of the
Port of Boston by Mr. Johnson. This position he
held till A. J. commenced "swinging round the circle," when he resigned (Aug. 28, 1866), and retired to
his little farm in Maine. This act was prompted by
the nicest sense of honor. His fidelity to the principles of the Republican party no one doubted; and
while Mr. Johnson was well aware that he had no
more carnest opponent of what he called his policy more carnest opponent of what he called his policy than the ex-Vice-President, it is not at all probable that he would have braved public opinion by removing him. Therefore he might have remained, had he chosen to do so, as Collector, enjoyed the emoluments of his office, and have opposed Mr. Johnson's policy without stint, and with perfect impunity; but he could not endure even the risk of suspicion, and seemed to look upon it as disgraceful to hold office under a faithless and treacherons Administration. So he resigned in a dignified letter, of which the following is an extract:

I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts

which have been and are now being made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those engaged in the late Rebellion and their allies, who sought by other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons with a small fraction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union Republican party, and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantees for the future, and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government. I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union Republican party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed, and the Rebellion would have been war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed, and the Rebellion would have been a success. With such a party as has been inaugurated, and for such purposes I have no sympathy; notean I acquiesce in its measures by my vilence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charleston, to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified."

If Mr. Johnson did not feel himself rebuked by this letter then he must be devoid of the ordinary sensibilities of mankind.

Mr. Hamlin entered into the campaign of 1866 with

Mr. Hamlin entered into the campaign of 1866 with

great spirit and efficiency; and also did yeoman ser-vice in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Grant. He is a gentleman of dig-nified presence, of substantial rather than brilliant ability, of unquestioned integrity, and remarkable executive talent. Having had large experience with the business of legislation he will fill now, as in the past, with credit to himself, and honor and usefulness to his country, the high position to which he has been

MASSACHUSETTS-CHARLES SUMNER. Boston, Jan. 19.—The following is the vote for United States Senator: In the House-Sumner, 216; Abbott, 14; Banks, 1.

Charles Sumner was reflected yesterday as United States Senator for Massachusetts for his fourth term by a vote in the Senate for Sumner, 37; for Mr. Abbott, 2.; and in the House for Sumner, 216; Abbott, 14; Banks, 1. Mr. Sumner, now 58 years of age, has from his youth occupied a marked and distinguished position, and with his maturer years has stood before the country with a clear and strong individuality which separates him from the rank of politicians, and renders him one of the foremost of American statesmen. Graduating from Harvard at 19, the pupil and friend of Judge Story at Cambridge from the age of 20 to 23, and admitted after such training to the bar, he was lat 25 one of the best known lawyers and successful practitioners in Boston. At this early age he was compiling "Sumner's Reports," editing the American Jurist. a law quarterly, and delivering law-lectures at Cambridge, where he was tendered, but declined, two Professorships. At 26 he visited Europe, traveling in Italy, Germany, and France: residing a year in England, whither his fame had so long preceded him that, on entering their highest Courts, their Justices invited

the young but eminent American Jurist to sit beside them on the Bench. Returning at 29, he continued practicing law and editing law works, until, at the age of 34, he entered upon politics by an oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," delivered before the municipal authorities of Boston, in which he opposed specially the impending Pro-Slavery war on Mexico, and all war, as a means of settling international disputes. As men with the progress of civilization abandon the wager of battle, so should nations submit their disputes to international courts. At 34, he made one of the first of his great orations in Faneuil Hall, against the annexation of Texas. An oration on "the anti-Slavery duties of the Whig party" separated him from the majority of that party, and in 1848 he supported Van Buren and Adams. In 1850 he was elected as the representative of the "conscience" men of Massachusetts to the U. S. Senate. The Senate elected him easily, but the House only after three months of ballotings, and then with not a vote to spare. During this long contest no effort could induce him to lobby, pledge, or use any art, or make any promise, to secure his election. In the Senate his first speech was against the Fugitive Slave Act, to the text of "Freedom national, Slavery sectional." Perhaps the noblest effort of his life, and certainly the finest ever heard by our Senate, was the speech on the crime against battle, so should nations submit national, Slavery sectional." Fernaps the noticest effort of his life, and certainly the finest ever heard by our Senate, was the speech on the crime against Kansas on May 19 and 20, 1856. It was the spirit of the Union armies, hurling in advance, and for the first time in our history, the defiance and scorn of the Northern conscience into the teeth of the lying devotees of Slavery. For this he was stealthily assaulted by Brooks, the forerunner of Booth, and the injuries he received disabled him for four years. While thus stricken down, Massachusetts reflected him in '57, with only seven dissenting votes. Reappearing in the Senate in 1859, he spoke again on the Barbarism of Slavery. When the thunders of artillery drowned the voice of oratory in settling the Slavery question, Mr. Sumner was the leader of Emancipation, the Genius of Abolition, in the Senate. He worked with one purpose—that the war should overturn Slavery. Mr. Sumner has less power on other questions. He has been great only as the Champion of Freedom, but he illustrates how one great cause, battled for with absorbing devotion, is adequate to the development of the highest greatness. Mr. Sumner has scholarship and learning, especially in law; but the only real greatness, that of character, has in his life found but one fitting field for action, and that the great one of the age—the abolition of Slavery. abolition of Slavery.

NEW-YORK-REUBEN E. FENTON ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The vote for United States mater to-day stood in the Senate: Fenton, 15; Murphy, Randail, I. In the Assembly the vote stood: Fentou,

The Hon. Renben E. Fenton was yesterday elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed the Hon, E. D. Morgan, whose term expires on that day. In the Senate the vote stood for Feuton, 15; Henry C. Murphy, Dem., 10; H. S. Randall, Dem., 1; absent, or not voting, 2 Republicans and 4 Democrats. In the Assembly Mr. Fenton received 72 votes and Mr. Murphy 45; absent, or not voting, 2 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Mr. Fenton was born in Carroll, Chautauqua County, New-York, in July, 1819. He commenced political life as the Supervisor of his native town in 1843, and Supervisor of his native town in 1843, and entered Congress ten years later. He was a pains-taking, industrious, intelligent, and useful member of Congress—always at the post of duty, and always attentive to all reasonable requests of his constituents, and during the Rebellion especially kind to the soldiers from the State of New-York, keeping watch over their interests and necessities, and affording such assistance and relief as lay within his power. By this kindness and attention he earned the good will of many a scarred veteran. As Governor he was ever careful to look after the interests of the State; and that his administration was approved by the people is shown administration was approved by the people is shown in the fact of his reflection as Governor, and final election to the United States Senate, where we predict for him a useful and successful career. For a more complete account of his public services we re-fer to Monday's TRIBUNE.

PENNSYLVANIA—JOHN SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The Pennsylvala Legislature to-day elected the Hon. John Scott as
nited States Senator.

Pennsylvania, is one of the few examples of a public man in this country attaining to the Senate without being first a member of the lower House, or having filled important positions under the State Government in the commonwealth from which he comes. Born at Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, one of the least important counties in the State, and still backward in its educational facilities, he succeeded in obtaining a fair education and fitting himself for the study of the law. He studied at Chambersburg, where he married the daughter of the late George S. Where he married the daughter of the lake doos go of the first part of the first par neither tempting nor abundant; but Mr. Scott, from a small beginning, carved out for himself first a local reputation, and then became known as one of the best lawyers in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was originally a Democrat, but one of those Democrats who opposed the Presidential predilections of Mr. Buchauan, nearly all of whom like him are now acting with the Republican party. Mr. Scott was in 1860 the Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Huntingdon District, but was defeated, though the next year he was elected to the Lower House as a War ingdon District, but was defeated, though the next year he was elected to the Lower House as a War Democrat. He has since uniformly acted with the Republican party, and in 1867 presided over the State Convention at Williamsport. Mr. Scott is now about 47 years of age. Many of the newspapers say that he was the son of a tanner, and some of them credit him with a knowledge of his father's business, but the truth is that John Scott never pursued the currier's art. His father was the Hon. John Scott who represented the District of which Huntingdon County formed a part in the National House of Representatives from 1829 to 1831.

## DELAWARE-THE BAYARDS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 19.—James A. Bayard was elected to-day by the Delaware Legislature as United States Senator, to serve until March 4th, and his son, Thomas Bayard, for the full term of six years from that date. that date.

In the State of Delaware there occurred yesterday an election without parallel in the history of the country. On the same day, and by the same body, a father and his son were both elected to the United States Senate. The nearest approach to this heaping of honors upon successive generations is in the Adams family, but there a long interval occurred between the advancement of the different members to

The Hon. James A. Bayard, now holding a seat in the United States Senate by Executive appointment, was yesterday elected by the Legislature of Delaware to serve out the term which expires on the 4th of March next, and his son, Thomas Bayard, was chosen on the same day for a full term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March, with the XLIst Congress. The Bayards are a notable family in Delaware, and are said by malicious persons to carry the little State in the family pocket. James A. Bayard, the father of the present Senator of the same name, emigrated from Delaware to Pennsylvania in 1796, and appeared the following year in Congress from that State, where he gained a high reputation as a constitutional orator and champion of the Federal Administration of John Adams. Subsequently he served two terms in the United States Senate, and was one of the Commissioners sent out to negotiate a treaty of peace with England, in 1813. James A. Bayard, the present Senator, is an eminent lawyer, and served with distincator, is an eminent lawyer, and served with distinction in the U. S. Senate, from 1851 to 1864. He was elected for still another full term, but resigned his seat in January, 1864. In April, 1867, he was appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George R. Riddle, and has served to the present time under that appointment. During the war Mr. Bayard was a courtly Copperhead. He is a man of much intellectual power and great diguity of character—one who wears the Senatorial honors as though created especially for him.

Thomas Bayard is the son of his father, and, like him, has the reputation of being a clever lawyer. We believe he has not yet achieved greatness in the domain of politics. Both the Senators Bayard are, of course, Democrats, of dignified, conservative, but ultra type.

MICHIGAN-ZACHARIAH CHANDLER. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—The Hon. Zacha-ah Chandler was to-day reflected United States Senator

Zachariah Chandler was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Michigan for the sixth ballot.

third time yesterday. Mr. Chandler is a native of Bedford, N. H., and was born in 1813. He was for many years a successful merchant in Detroit, and was elected Mayor of his adopted city in 1851. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan, and was defeated by Robert McClelland Democrat, receiving 34,600 votes to 42,708 for McClelland, and 5,850 for Christy, Free Soil. In 1857 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Gen. Lewis Cass, and was reflected in 1863. During his 12 years' service in the Senate he has risen to a prominent place, and has for sometime been the efficient Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, while serving as a member of several other Committees. He is a faithful and attentive member of the Senate, a vigorous rather than brilliant debater, a decided advocate for protection to American industry, and a Radcate for protection to American industry, and a Radical who actually believes in Radicalism.

#### INDIANA-WM. CUMBACK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The vote in the Legislature to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: In the Senate-Cumback, Rep., 22: Hendricks, Demi, 19; Scattering, 9. In the House-Cumback, 48; Hendricks, 46; Scattering, 7. The scattering votes in both Houses were cast by the Republicans, who "boited" the cames ponumations.

Wm. Cumback was born in Franklin County Indiana, 24th March, 1829. He was educated, though we believe he was never graduated, at Miami Uni versity, Oxford, Ohio. Subsequently he taught school several years to pay the expenses of his education, and to secure funds to carry him through the Cincinnati Law School. Mr. Cumback rose slowly in the practice of his profession in his native State until during the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, by which time he had attained sufficient prominence to be elected to the XXXIVth Congress. Here he made no special figure, although he stood well and was esteemed as a man of ability He failed of reelection, and passed measurably out of public notice till, in 1860, he was made one of the Republican Presidential electors. He was only able, in the general scramble for offices at the breaking out of the war, to attain the comparatively inconspicuous place of Additional Paymaster. Here his capacity for faithful work advanced him in the character of the trusts confided Paymaster. Here his capacity for faithful work advanced him in the character of the trusts confided to him, and at the close of the war he had a large corps of paymasters on duty under him in the region about Cincinnati and Louisville. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana before the State Convention met, and by his creat activity, since the close of the war, in political matters, he had won such position among the Republicans that his chances were once thought to be good. While engaged in the struggle, he began the following correspondence, which we print in full, as a matter of record, though we think more noise has been made about than it really calls for. It was certainly marked by great indiscretion; but such arrangements as it proposes, are too often made (though in less formal fashion) in both parties, to excite great surprise:

less formal fashion) in both parties, to excite great surprise:

"Governor Baker-Dear Friend: If I had not a thousand things to demand my attention this week, I would come up and see you. I will, therefore, venture to make this suggestion: I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats, and he will, certainly (if he intends to instrea hope among his friends), resign his position. The person appointed by you will, other things being squal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our Legislature. If you will assure me of the appointment, I will withdraw from the contest for any position on the State ticket, and take the position of Elector at the State Convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approbation, please return this letter to me. Let me have your reply at an early day. I do most earnestly hope for the unity of the Republican party.

"The Hon. Will Cumback. Greensbury, Ind.
"Sir: Your communication of the 6th instant was received, and absence from the city prevented a reply. The proposition is corrupt and lanceout, and I feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so lew a stundard of common morality as to mare it. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

"Greensburgh and a common came and on

Mr. Cumback withdrew from the contest again Baker for the Governorship, was nominated on the ticket with him for Lieutenant-Governor, and was largely instrumental in making the canvass active enough to save the State. Since then he has had a lot contest for the Senatorship, and the above letters have been used with great but insufficient effect accions him.

MISSOURI-CARL SCHURZ.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Gen. Carl Schurz was

The State of Missouri-so largely peopled by Germans, and redeemed to Freedom in great measure by their aid-yesterday elected to the United States Senate the first German ever chosen to that body, and the most accomplished German orator and statesman in America. He has also the added distinction of having done more than any other to turn the Germans, who all have a strong love of liberty for themselves, to believe also in freedom for all men Gen. Carl Schurz is a wise, clear, philosophical, ideal man, whose practical life is determined by principles, and is the result of sound, penetrating thought, and not passion or temptation. We have so recently given a detailed sketch of Gen. Schurz's career that we need not repeat it. It is sufficient to say that he was a revolutionist, orator, editor, and soldier in Germany, and has been an emancipationist, orator, editor, and soldier in America, because he has a sagacious intellect. ther in America, because he has a sagar-loss interest, a humane purpose, a firm will, and a ready courage. The first enables him to see the rights of man under the wrongs which cover them; the second prompts him to sympathize with the wronged and not with the wrong doer; the third leads him to see no "doubts" or "ifs" in the way of his purpose; see no "doubts" or "ifs" in the way of his purpose, and the fourth prepares him to fight for it as often as may be necessary. Gen. Schurz's last residence in Washington was as the representative of The appears now for a smaller but still ency. He will take a prominent position in the Senate by his readiness as a speaker and his cosmopolitan experience, and will command respect by his varied knowledge, habit of careful and thorough thought, and courteous manners.

# MINNESOTA-ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 .- This morning Senator Alex

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, who has been reelected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Minnesota, was born in Dauphin County, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815, and since 1828, has been more or less in public life. The first position which Mr. Ramsey held was a clerkship in the office of the Register of Dauphin County; in 1840 he was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 was elected Clerk of the of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 was elected Clerk of the State House of Representatives. Two years thereafter the people of his District returned him to Congress, where he continued until 1847. He was appointed Governor of the new Territory of Minnesota by President Taylor, in 1849, and continued in office until 1853. It was during his administration that the Sioux half-breeds were removed from Lake Pepin; and he was also instrumental in negotiating treaties, at different times, with the Sioux Nation, and the Chippewa Indians, on Red River. Mr. Ramsey was chosen Mayor of St. Paul in 1855, and Governor of the State of Minnesota in 1863 in the Upper House of Congress for the term which expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Ramsey, while not one of the most brilliant men in the Senate, is a faithful worker, at-March next. Mr. Ramsey, while not one of the most brilliant men in the Senate, is a faithful worker, attentive to his duties, and generally sound in his views of public measures. Mr. Ramsey was the choice of the caucus on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows: Ramsey, 28; Wilkinson, 22; Windom, 1; Blank, 1; Folsom, 1; McMillan, 1.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF MR. FENTON'S ELECTIONA ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—A salute of 52 guns is being fired here, in honor of the election of Reuben E. Fenton as United States Senator.

## MR. HAMLIN'S RECEPTION.

BANGOR, Jan. 19 .- The friends and neighbors

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP. Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.—Mat. H. Carpenter as to-night nominated for United States Senator, on the FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPAIN.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—Complete returns have been received of the elections just concluded for members of the Constitutional Cortes. The result shows unmistakably that an overwhelming majority of the nation are in favor of a Government, Monarchical in form. The cities of Seville, Barcelona, Alicante, Saragossa, and some others, however, have been carried by the Republicans, and the strength of that party in the new Cortes will be about one hundred members.

Election returns, almost complete, have been received from all parts of the country. It can now be stated, with a close approximation to the exact figures, that the Constituent Cortes will be composed of 300 Monarchists, 35 Republicans, and 15 Bour

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUTLINE OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The Times to-day analyses the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and gives the following outline of its provisions: The Commission is to consist of four members, two to be appointed by England and two by the United States. The Commission will hold its session in Washington Its first business will be to select an Umpire. Failing in a choice, each side will appoint an Umpire; and when the Commissioners are equally divided on opinion on any case, they shall select by lot one of the two umpires to render a final decision. One of the sovereigns of Europe is to be selected by the Commission to arbitrate points of international law, including the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents by Great Britain. Each Government is to formulate and advocate the claims of its citizens; no individual claimant will be heard before the Commission. All claims must be presented within six months from the first day of the meeting of the Commission, and all indemnities are to be paid within 18 months from the same day. One year is

allowed for the ratification of the treaty. CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO THE ALABAMA

EVENING .- The Pall Mall Gazette (Conservative), has an editorial this evening on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be reopened.

THE LONDON PRESS ON NAPOLEON'S SPEECH The London journals this morning concur in prais ing the speech of Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers as a frank and transparent expression of his policy, and as the words of a truo Frenchman addressed to Frenchmen. The Times is sorry that the fabric of a State which he has raised is based on personal government, and cannot survive

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CONTENTS OF THE PROTOCOL. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The Independance Belge says the protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris begins with a preamble stating that the representatives of the powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have met to define certain points of international law more precisely. The document then proceeds to declare that to encourage insurrections within, or privateering and military expeditions against, the territories of a friendly State is a violation of international law. When the protocol has been signed by all the powers ticipating in the Conference, it will be offered to

Porte will withdraw its ultimatum; if she refuses the Great Powers will remain neutral, and permit events to take their course. SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PRETENDED VICTORY AT VILLETA. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The mails from Rio Janeiro have reached London. They contain no news of the victory of the Allies at Villeta.

THE CUBANS INSIST ON INDEPENDENCE-RAGE OF A SPANISH PAPER-PUERTO PRINCIPE THREATENED BY THE INSURGENTS-INJUNC-

TION AGAINST THE CUBAN TELEGRAPH. HAVANA, Jan. 19 .- A meeting of leading beral Cubans was held yesterday. It was resolved manimously that Cubans should insist on the autonomy of the island ; that this independence granted by Spain, with all the guarantees necessary to insure its perman-

with all the guarantees necessary to insure its perman-ency, would solve, all the difficulties and evils which afflict the country.

This resolution is regarded as a declaration of the political faith of the Liberal party. The Prenss, review-ing an article on the subject in the Verdad, a Liberal paper, says if the Cuban party insist on continuing the fight against Spain it must be with the object either of throwing the island into the arms of the United

ight against Spain it must be with the object either of throwing the island into the arms of the United States, or of forming a republic separate from Spain. This renders it necessary for the Spainlards to reduce them to loyality by force of arms. But should the Spaniards be attacked by foreigners, and perhaps compelled by superior force to leave the island, they should leave it in ruins and ashes.

A letter from the American Consul at Nuevitas, dated the 14th, says news had been received there from Puerto Principe that the rebel forces, 6,000 strong, under Gen. Quesada, were advancing on that city, which was defended by Col. Mena with a garrison of 3,000 men. Ample preparations had been made to receive the insurgents; the city was in a thorough condition of defense. In view of the intelligence from Eayame it was doubtful whether Quesada would persist in his movement. The Spanish Commander was confident be could repulse any attack by the rebels.

Owing to a personal difficulty between Gen. William F. Smith, the President of the International Ocean Tele-F. Smith, the President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and Mr. Diekerson, President of the Florida Railroad, a Judge in Jacksonville, Fla., has issued an injunction against the Cable Company, preventing them from using their land line in the State of Florida. In consequence of this proceeding the working of the wires was interrupted on Sunday and a portion of Monday. This suspension of communication created much confusion, and caused no little damage to the commerce of Cuba and the United States. It now appears that the injunction has been partially removed.

The Bishop of Havana has sent an ecclesiastic to investigate the case of the parish priest of Trinidad, now in jail on charge of infanticide. Arrived, steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, Satled, steamer Cuba, for Baltimore, Sugar dull; Exchange declining.

A DISTURBANCE IN HAVANA. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, Jan. 13.-There was a serious disturbance last evening on Carmen-st. A young man, by the name of Leon, had lately returned from the States. It seems that he and some 200 others had stored in house, on the aforementioned street, about 300 arms of various classes, and that last night they were to have proceeded to Candelaria-in the West-where an insurrection was to have been raised. The police found out all. Proceeding to the suspected house, two of the salea guardias entered, and, at the moment, Leon seized a revolver, and killed one of them instantly. He shot, volver, and killed one of them instantly. He shot, also, the other, who is reported by some as dead, by others as moribund. The Calador came up and was likewise shot. In the mean time some troops came up, Leon was seized and carried to the barracks. The Government got possession of the arms. Afterward, Leon's friends went to the barracks, and were about making an attempt to rescue him, but they were outnumbered by the Government forces, and desisted from the undertaking. The Barcelona and Montezuma, two Spaniss steaming. The Barcelona and Montezuma, two Spaniss steaming.

ricents were contracted by the Government forces, and desisted from the undertaking. The Barcelona and Montezuma, two Spanish steamers, sailed Friday night with 2,200 men for the scattof war. Nearly 500 other troops arrived yesterday per the Camprias.

TEXT OF THE PRESS LAW.

Government Superior Political of the Ever Pathful Isle of Cube,
Using the faculties which have been conceded to me by the Provisional Government of the nation I decree the following:
Antricle I. All the citizens of the Provise of Cuba have the right to emit freely their thoughts by means of the press, without heing anthected to a censor-slip, settler to any other previous requisite.

Ant. 2. The ordinary faults committed by the Press will be subjected to be general law and the regular tribonals.

Ast. 3. In that which is comprehended in the first article, so far as periadicals are concerned, first the author of the article is responsible, and afterward (or in the next place) the director of the journal.

In the matter of books folicities and single sheets, the author, and not being known, the chitor and the printer at the orders of the former.

Fo carry out the effects of this decree all periodicals which have no directors will be considered as single sheets.

Printing establishments will hand in to this Government Superior Politicals of communication, in which they will give the ususe of the director of the journal.

Ant. 4. Neither the Catholic religion in its dogma for slavery until the Cortes Constituentes shall have resolved these questions, can be the objects of discussion.

However, Jan. 9, 1909.

Senors Jose de Armas, Yamayo, and Correo have gone down to confer with the insurgents as to what sort of settlement they wish, and learn whether there be any prespect of stopping the war. It is rumored that they go with the consent of Gen. Dulce, and that they have been instructed to ndvise the rebels, in his mane, as to how far he, the Captain-General, may be willing to go.